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Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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Morning Edition.

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JULY 2, 1919.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS AND THE LEAGUE.

Republican effort to make the League of Nations a partisan issue, having failed to enlist the cooperation of that party's mainline leaders—Taft, Wickersham, Call, Burton, Lowell, McCumber, Capper and a host of others—now slinks back, and in its chagrin pleads guilty by its conduct to its only redeeming feature; the shame of ever having made the attempt. While a month ago it was demanded by Sens. Borah, H. Johnson and others, that it be made a distinctly partisan issue, and still earlier a "round robin" was signed up, making it so, it is now sought to be denied that partisanship ever entered into it.

The only reason that the League may not be made an issue by the republicans, is fear that it might split the party, bringing out a distinctly League party in the next campaign, neither republican nor democratic, but pro-League, and that it would bid fair to carry off the laurels. It explains the "pussyfooting" of Republican National Chairman Hays about Washington, the past several days, and the sudden subsidence of open opposition to the League, with avoidance of proposed compromises. Of course, "G-o-d's O-w-n P-arty" would like to save something out of the wreck of its opposition, if it can.

Party leaders, moreover, are encouraged to remember the very important fact—that about one-third of the voters in the United States are no longer tied definitely to either party, but fluctuate between the two in national elections, accordingly as one party or the other happens at the time to stand for what they want done in national affairs. It is this big bulk of non-partisan voters which determines that intangible but potent thing called national opinion, and which will decide the present issue regardless of the personal views of the United States senators.

Besides it is more than probable that echoes from the present controversy will be carried over into the national campaign next year regardless of the present subsidence of opposing noises. It will go hard in that campaign with any party that does not do what the majority of voters want done this year.

The politicians know that, and this is why, even in the midst of the furious senatorial debate over the peace treaty, they have been keeping their ears to the ground,—listening to what they have been hearing, in disapproving tones.

THE MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The United States public health service has collaborated with the children's bureau in a study of mental defectives in a county of Delaware. The findings are such as to make even the most heedless of easy-going Americans sit up and think.

The pamphlet just issued is depressing reading. Story after story of vice, immorality, poverty, hith is told until the reader is inclined to feel despair creeping over him. But the general conclusions and recommendations for prevention and care of this state of things turn a more hopeful light upon the case.

There are a good many grades of mental defectives. Some of these are able, with a little supervision, to do work which will make them self-supporting. Some are entirely helpless. Between these extremes are some who need institutional care, and some who need only varying degrees of supervision.

The modern state institution recommended by the pamphlet includes a department of custodial care for low-grade cases demanding constant attention, a school where intensive, specialized teaching is done to develop mental powers to the fullest possible extent, an industrial department for training in useful work, and a farm. Farm work helps the mental defective to develop and support himself, and the farm will help support the institution.

The presence of feeble-minded children at large in the community is a constant menace to society. In school they waste the time of the teacher and normal children, because they are a constant source of disorder and they require a different kind of teaching. Leaving them there does them no good, and does the normal children harm.

For their own sakes and for that of the community, defectives should be discovered and sorted out in early childhood. They should receive special care and supervision, so that the most may be made of their small powers, and a check be placed on the breeding of defective stock.

"STICK-TO-IT STUFF."

Somebody asked the structural stick worker how he ever kept his balance, perched away up on the end of a steel beam 210 feet from the ground.

"Well," he said, "it's like this. We develop a kind of skill that can be called, 'stick-to-it' stuff. If you get scared, though, and lose the stick-to-it stuff, you're sure to fall. A lot of it is confidence in your ability to stick." So saying, he gallily seized hold of

the end of a beam that was being swung up and up into space, and went back to his job.

That steel worker preached a whole sermon on success and the only way to remain in high places. If we pack the stick-to-it stuff, we never get very far. If we lack the stick-to-it stuff, we never get very far. If we are at home in any altitude, nothing but self-confidence and the stick-to-it stuff will keep us there.

A doubt of our own ability to stick, time taken to dwell on the possibility and consequences of failure, and down we go.

If we believe in ourselves, our ability to stick through everything, the high places are ours, to have and to keep.

PEACE WITHOUT EXCITEMENT.

Perhaps you noticed it, but participation in a signed peace was nowhere near as exciting as the anticipation. Strange, but the great climax, constantly awaited since the armistice when we all run riot, has caused almost no excitement.

Indeed, yes, the war is actually over. Germany has actually and unconditionally surrendered and not only to the allies, but to a League of Nations bigger than the allies, incorporated into the peace treaty to enforce the covenants. The storm which has kept the world in upheaval for upwards of five years has spent itself, and subject to ratification by the United States senate, peace is here.

It is a time for thought, for attention and deep gratitude. Life which for so long has turned upon the processes of destruction can become once more the life which builds and develops.

Nobody can say that this peace will last forever. Nobody can hope that in a day or a month the world will have settled down to its steady forward progress.

But one thing is certain. Be the business cobbler or hanker, housekeeping or running the woman suffrage party, the more swiftly and completely each individual makes his personal readjustment and sets about his normal affairs the more quickly will the affairs of the whole world become normal.

Before we turn our backs finally, however, upon the greatest war in history, it might be worth while to do a little remembering of what the war has meant. It will make peace seem more wonderful, more earnestly to be desired and more carefully preserved.

So cling to the ideals that have been fought for during the war, and the main features of which ideals, have been written into the peace, at least as to the fundamentals—for the future to make good. The machinery is there. The peace, and the League of Nations woven into it, is a foundation upon which to build, and that is enough.

The advice of army experts would carry more weight if there were discoverable, anywhere in the world, an army officer who didn't want a larger army.

It's a good thing not to over-eat in hot weather, but some faddists don't eat enough to resist the heat.

Hail to the safe and sane, non-alcoholic Fourth!

Other Editors Than Ours

WHO WANTS RUSSIA?
(Dearborn Independent.)

A well known American writer, of considerable skill in analyzing foreign affairs, draws a dismal picture of the future of Russia. His theory is that Admiral Kolchak, being recognized by the allies, will be permitted to get the country well in hand, subdued, pacified and back to its fields; then the allies are to kick the props out from under Admiral Kolchak, and divide Russia between them. Britain is to get the oil wells, and so on.

It is possible, anything is possible, based on human greed and the chance of making something. It is difficult to believe, however, that the inhabitants of Britain, France, Italy and Belgium are really so very different from the inhabitants of Kansas, Maine and California. There may be grasping minds which permit themselves to meditate on fabulous international thievery. But for the credit of the human race we prefer to believe that nations, insofar as they are composed of people, people much the same as we ourselves, contemplate no such colossal dishonesty.

Carving up Russia would be a monumental folly; it would impose on a worried world an everlasting cockpit of bloodshed, disorder and suffering. As Mr. Lloyd George once said: "It is easy to go into Russia; it is not so easy to get out again."

If the meaning of the writer is not literally taken, and the construction intended is merely "zones of influence," it still remains an amazing misconception of human nature to imagine for one minute that the most conservative of the Russian Liberals would not prefer even bolshevik dictatorship—by Russians—than a benevolent exploitation—by alien outsiders.

Most calculations and imaginings anent Russia are based on a profound ignorance of Russia and the Russian. Few men really understand that country. And there is more than a sneaking thought that few among the allies really understand that either.

There is not a power in Europe today that has not so many critical problems to face that nothing but concentrated energy and close-to-home application of industry can begin to solve them. To assume, of their own volition, the care and control of a very angry and nervous wildcat like Russia in transition, would have an obvious result. They would get scratched.

THE BENEFITS OF STANDARDIZATION.

(New York World.)

The happy medium between communism and individualism is the standardization of production to the extent that all utilities and most comforts of life can be placed reasonably within the reach of every man and woman.

The motor car business was among the first industries to sense this fundamental truth, and proved its position in dollars and cents—the universal language.

One of the best steps forward that can be made is to apply this principle of standardization of production, by grades, to the other things we use and want. The piano is one, but not the only instance. Pianos are of all prices and varying quality. It has been said, truly, that a piano has no price; its price is what you are asked for it when you go to buy; but the customer has no index, other than a well known name, as to whether that price is up or down. As a matter of fact, prices of pianos range within \$100 or so, and even more, of any given figure.

The piano is not standardized, hence its price is elastic. The talking machine is standardized and graded; you have a set price.

Applied in a large, national way, many splendid economies could be effected, at least for the man of modest means, and it is possible to go deeper and apply standardization to living conditions and public works, still leaving choices open as to quality, and so avoiding monotony, but reducing the cost to the consumer by sensible producing methods.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

LINES TO A DICTATOR.

There was once a cheery Kaiser (please note the words was once),
Who threw destroying armies out on half a dozen fronts
And told them that atrocities were fine victorious stunts.
(To find how far he erred see final stanza).
He also got to shooting up the ships of Uncle Sam
Whose army he averred, was worth about a tinker's dam.
"Dose Yankees are as fierce," he said, "as Mary's little lamb."
(A line of talk like yours, Senor Carranza!)

This Kaiser bragged and blustered as he sat upon his throne,
He said that old Von Hindenburg could lick the world along.
He said one big encounter in the Western battle zone—
One real hard scrap would just about decide it.
And so he gathered liquid flame, and gas and poison plants,
And troops and guns and generals, and sent them into France;
And, vowing he would gladly stake his throne upon the chance
Of one big, slashing, smashing drive—he tried it.

But when the Hun brigades met up with those same Yankee troops
They didn't stop for argument, but merely flew their coops,
And toward the castles on the Rhine they looped receding loops.
(They fought about as well as Sancho Panza).
And now the Kaiser hasn't got a country any more,
And presently they'll hang him as the author of the war.
And what occurred to him should set a good example for
Such cheery lads as you, Senor Carranza.

On Closer Inspection.

We all have been misled. The Bolshevik fellow
That we supposed was red is only rather yellow.
(Copyright, 1919).

The Tower of Babel

By Bill Armstrong

Jeke Heckaman, we learned today, abandoned his annual mid-summer Ford tour simultaneously with the receipt of word in this city of Pres't Wilson's refusal to interfere with war-time prohibition.

Quite a number of fairly good beer receipts are floating around the city. We will be glad to assist friends in locating some of these at about 50 cents per location.

The Northern Indiana & Southern Michigan Boot-leggers association will hold a meeting in South Bend this month, so we hear. Our reporters and several other local birds are having quite a little trouble in getting the facts in regard to this convention. Any information from the outside public in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Men are beginning to turn back to their insurance offices, their bakeries, their roofing businesses, and other activities just as if nothing had happened.

We imagine it will be a jolly Fourth in Milwaukee.

Dr. Lippincott has informed us he had a chance to go to Toledo on the Fourth for nothing, if he would agree to go to the fight. We were unable to locate the doctor's friend to see if he would make us the same sort of an offer.

We have kept every kind of a reporter busy on the paper many times, the police reporter, the court house man, and even the guys that cover the morgues, but we swear we never bothered the society reporters before.

George Dimel is in New York buying shoes for his new store. We have kept the wires open to New York continuously since George left, but we haven't heard of a single death or tragedy of any kind growing out of George's intentions to open a shoe store of his own in South Bend. We are the least bit disappointed because we felt sure that at least W. L. Douglas would kick the bucket or Mr. Walk-over would cut his throat when he learned that George is going in for himself.

Ernie Bennett is back from Toledo with promises of enough Overlands real soon to further clutter up Michigan st.

Who put the "i" in telephone?

A newspaper carrier boy has to be a pretty bright little fellow to suit Lloyd Greenan. Mr. Greenan has his carrier boy read this column and if his name is mentioned in it, he may leave the paper at Mr. Greenan's office and receive the money for the same promptly.

With June past these must be lean days for Justice of the Peace Wypisznanski.

FOR THE HOME NURSE

(Copyright, 1919).

Questions of general interest pertaining to Home Nursing will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Isabella Griffith, care The News-Times.

—BY ISABELLA GRIFFITH, R. N.

OUR INVISIBLE ENEMY: THE GERM.

It is wonderful to be able to help in the care of the sick, but it is more wonderful to be able to help prevent sickness. In order to help in this fight we must know something of, and have a "fearful respect" for our enemy, the disease germ. All diseases are divided into two classes, communicable and noncommunicable, popularly known as "catching" and "not catching." It is of the communicable diseases that I would speak, the diseases that are caused by small animal or vegetable growths known as parasites or disease germs. They exist on the living tissues of animals or vegetables. The organism at whose expense they live is called their host. Few diseases are caused by parasites which we are unable to see without the assistance of a microscope. We are all familiar with the tapeworm, which is a parasite, as is also the hookworm, the pinworm and the trichina.

However, germs as a whole are so small that millions of them crowded together would be invisible to the naked eye. But with the assistance of a microscope we find that they are everywhere, they are not all carpets, hangings, floating on particles of dust, and in the water we drink. They multiply very rapidly, if nothing is done to check their progress. In some types a new generation may appear as often as every fifteen minutes.

In view of the danger from these millions of germs one may wonder why the human race has not succumbed long ago. But, while there are millions of germs, and granted they are everywhere, they are not all disease producing germs. In fact while not less than fifteen hundred different kinds of germs are known to produce disease, the other four-seventy-five kinds that are known to produce disease. They are working to preserve the human race, so let us as home nurses take up the fight with them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. C. writes: I understand that there are a great many foods if eaten by the mother will alter the milk so that it will give the baby colic. What foods should a mother avoid?

Answer: Your statement is true only to a very limited extent. Generally speaking only the food that gives the mother indigestion disturbs the baby. Sometimes raw foods or acid substances without ef-

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For the Fourth

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VERNON'S

"Every Inch a Clothing Store"

fecting the mother will in some way alter the milk so that it disagrees with the baby. It is also true that turnips, onions, cauliflower, cabbage and such articles give an unpleasant taste to the mother's milk; as cows milk may taste of garlic. But most mothers with good digestion may eat nearly any digestible food without disagreeing with the baby.

E. H. writes: I know that roaches are very disgusting things to have around the house, but with that exception are they harmful in any way?

Answer: Roaches are believed to convey tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, tonsillitis, and perhaps other diseases. They carry the germs on their feet and in their intestinal canals, and scatter them

over the food, cooking vessels, books and other articles of daily use. They may be exterminated by the use of sodium borate. This can be spread around with a rubber powder blow. It sticks to the feet of the insects, they clean it off with their mouths, causing death. Care should be taken not to spread this over articles to be eaten, as a dose of a tablespoonful would poison a person.